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10/661,599	09/15/2003	Seng Beng Ho	242142US-8	8061
22850	7590	03/22/2007	EXAMINER	
OBLON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND, MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C. 1940 DUKE STREET ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314			LONG, ANDREA NATAE	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2176	
SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	NOTIFICATION DATE		DELIVERY MODE	
3 MONTHS	03/22/2007		ELECTRONIC	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

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Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/661,599	HO ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Andrea N. Long	2176	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 December 2006.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-59 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-15, 19 and 29-59 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) 16-18 and 20-28 is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 11 December 2006 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claims 1-59 have been examined in response to Amendment filed 12/11/2006.

Claims 1-59 are pending. Claims 1, 4, 5, 7, 8, 11, 21, 42, 45, 53, and 54 have been amended and claims 56-60 have been added.

The drawings have been corrected and the objection is withdrawn. The objection to claim 1 under minor informalities is moot in view of the amendment. Claims 53 and 54 have not overcome the objection, which will be addressed in the Office Action and still stands objected. The rejection of claims 4, 11, and 12 under 35 U.S.C. §112, is moot due to submitted amendments. New grounds of rejection under 35 U.S.C. §112 have been necessitated by the amendments and will be discussed in further detail. The amendment of claim 54 as rejection under 35 U.S.C. §101 is moot in view of the amendment. In view of the amendments of claims 1 and 42, the non-statutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is moot.

Claim Objections

1. Claims 53 and 54 are objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c) as being in improper form because a multiple dependent claim should refer to other claims in the alternative only. See MPEP § 608.01(n). Accordingly, the claims have not been further treated on the merits.
2. The numbering of claims is not in accordance with 37 CFR 1.126 which requires the original numbering of the claims to be preserved throughout the prosecution. When claims are canceled, the remaining claims must not be renumbered. When new claims are presented, they

must be numbered consecutively beginning with the number next following the highest numbered claims previously presented (whether entered or not).

Misnumbered claims 56-60 have been renumbered 55-59 respectively.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter, which the applicant regards as his invention.

4. Claims 4, 19, and 56 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 4 recites the limitation "said steps of displaying" in the second line of the claim. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim 19 recites the limitation "said one or more frozen pages" in the second line of the claim. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim 56 recites the limitation "said another control device" throughout the claim. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. **Claims 1, 3-5, 8-14, 19, 29, 30, 53-57, and 59 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ho (US Patent 5909207), hereinafter “Ho”.**

As to independent claim 1, Ho discloses a method for controlling and browsing a virtual book (Fig. 3 reference character 300), comprising, one of accessing information relating to an electronic book (manual) from a removable memory medium (CD-ROM) and accessing information relating to an electronic book through a wired connection (computer) and accessing said information via a memory and control device (column 1 lines 50-55 → taught as accessing a manual to view via a CD-ROM within a computer) displaying information on two pages of an electronic book (Fig. 3 reference character 301), displaying a left and a right side book thickness (Fig. 3 reference character 310), said left and right side book thickness corresponding to a respective amount of information within said electronic book before and after said displayed information (Fig. 3 reference character 300, column 9 lines 45-54), and displaying one or more pages flipping, individually or in tandem, across said electronic book (Fig. 5A, Fig. 6A, column 16 lines 4-8, column 15 lines 61-67). Further Ho teaches controlling a virtual flipping through said electronic book with a remote control device and said memory and control device, said remote control device physically separate from an in communication with the memory and

control device (column 4 lines 47-49, column 4 line 63 through column 5 line 4 → taught as using a mouse to control the flipping of pages within the electronic book); selecting a menu for display; and selecting an item displayed on said menu (column 24 lines 11-30). While, Ho does not teach the remote control device being wireless, it was well known that there are wireless mouse input devices.

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to have included a wireless mouse with the browsing of an electronic book to eliminate the tangling of wires, to increase the proximity of the user to a control device, and for personal aesthetic advantageous.

As to dependent claim 3, Ho teaches displaying one of a left and a right jump cursor (column 8 line 65 through column 9 line 5).

As to dependent claim 4, Ho teaches controlling said steps of displaying with a control device (Fig. 1A reference character 100, column 7 lines 42-46).

As to dependent claim 5, Ho teaches the control device comprising a mouse (column 4 lines 47-53).

As to dependent claim 8, Ho teaches displaying one or more pages flipping, individually or in tandem, to a selected page, and adjusting the left and right side thickness to correspond to a jump to said selected page (Fig. 5A, column 16 lines 3-7).

As to dependent claim 9, Ho teaches adjusting a speed of displayed movement through said electronic book and displaying an increased number of pages in a partially flipped position (column 7 lines 51-52, column 8 lines 22-24, column 8 lines 62-65).

As to dependent claim 10, Ho teaches freezing one or more flipping pages in a partially flipped position (column 17 lines 51-55).

As to dependent claim 11, Ho teaches flipping a frozen one or more pages (column 18, lines 3-10).

As to dependent claim 12, Ho teaches displaying one of a coarse and fine thickness indication (column 12 lines 8-52).

As to dependent claim 13, Ho teaches displaying a stationary left and right page while displaying additionally pages being flipped across from a first side to a second side simultaneously, said additional pages being located between said stationary left and right page (Fig. 6A).

As to dependent claim 14, Ho teaches adjusting a book browsing speed (column 7 lines 51-52, column 8 lines 22-24) and displaying more or less pages simultaneously flipping in correspondence to said adjusted book browsing speed (column 8 lines 62-65) adjusting the left

and right side thickness in proportion to the direction of page flipping and said book browsing speed (column 16 lines 3-8).

As to dependent claim 19, Ho teaches freezing one or more pages flipping pages. While Ho does not explicitly teach unfreezing some or all of the frozen pages, the users ability to unfreeze the pages will allow for continual flipping of the pages to browse through the book. It would defeat the intent of Ho's invention if unfreezing of the pages did not occur.

Therefore is would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to have allowed a further feature of unfreezing frozen pages to coincide with that of browsing a book.

As to dependent claim 29, Ho teaches displaying a menu (column 24 lines 11-30).

As to dependent claim 30, Ho teaches viewing contents of one storage medium (column 7 lines 44-46).

As to dependent claims 53 and 54, are rejected under the same rational as claim 1.

As to dependent claim 55, note the discussion of claim 1, Ho teaches controlling a virtual flipping through an electronic book with a remote control device (browsing device), which contains buttons (Figure 1B reference characters 111-114 and 131-134). Ho teaches wherein the buttons are bookmark buttons (column 8 lines 26-29), but he also teaches wherein

the configuration of the button is available for auxiliary functions. Further Ho teaches flipping pages in different directions (column 8 lines 55-62) and flip-to a certain page (jumping to a bookmark). The additional functions of zooming is not taught by Ho, but to one skilled in the art would be reasonable to have implemented it as a function of the electronic book, since zooming is common in graphical user interfaces.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to have implemented the functions of flipping direction, zooming, and flip-to, to the button located on the browsing device to allow for decrease in hand movement when interacting with the electronic book and enhance the features of the browsing of the electronic book.

As to dependent claim 56, note the discussion of claim 1, Ho teaches controlling a virtual flipping of an electronic book, selecting a menu for display, and selecting an item displayed on said menu. Ho further teaches wherein another control device other than the browsing device can be used (column 7 lines 63-64). Ho teaches a CD-ROM (column 1 lines 50-55). It is well known in the art and reasonable for the CD-ROM to be inserted into a drive connected with a memory device (computer) and can be ejected once a task is completed to insert a new CD-ROM or to close an application.

As to dependent claim 57, note the discussion of claim 1, Ho teaches a wireless remote control device. While Ho does not explicitly teach deleting information from the memory device, it is well known in reasonable to one skilled in the art to delete information from a

memory device such as a computer, to free up space on the computer or to get rid of unwanted information.

As to dependent claim 59, the obviousness of a wireless remote control device is discussed in claim 1. Ho teaches a CD-ROM (column 1 lines 50-55). It is well known in the art and reasonable for the CD-ROM to be inserted into a drive connected with a memory device (computer) and can be ejected once a task is completed to insert a new CD-ROM or to close an application. It is also well known in the art that signals are sent from a remote control device to a control device to execute a function.

7. **Claims 2, 7, and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ho in view of Belfiore et al (US Patent 6009459), hereinafter “Belfiore”.**

As to independent claim 2, Ho teaches displaying a finger bookmark (column 13 lines 13-17). Ho does not teach displaying an Internet Universal Resource Locator field. Belfiore teaches displaying an Internet Universal Resource Locator (Fig. 2 reference character 24, “address box” column 2 lines 4-6).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the electronic book of Ho with the URL of Belfiore. Belfiore states the motivation by stating that Internet usage has become especially popular (column 1 lines 12-13). Using a URL allows access to specific search results, which allows users to find documents

quickly. Belfiore states that using the search results provided by the use of a URL could be incorporated into other user interfaces elements (column 8 lines 28-30).

As to dependent claim 7, Ho teaches jumping to a selected page by selecting a finger bookmark and activating left and right jump cursor (column 13 lines 42-50).

As to dependent claim 15, Ho teaches displaying a first collection of pages flipping between a current page and a jumped-to-page, a thickness of said first collection of pages being proportional to a number of pages between the current page and the jumped-to-page (column 8 line 65 through column 9 line 5, column 11 lines 11-49, column 16 lines 3-8).

8. **Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ho in view of Hay et al (PG Pub No. US 2002/0184189 A1), hereinafter “Hay”.**

As to dependent claim 6, Ho teaches displaying a left and right jump cursor. Ho does not teach displaying a page number, said page number corresponding to a page selected by said one of left and a right jump cursor. Hay teaches displaying a page number, said page number corresponding to a page selected by said one of left and a right jump cursor (paragraph 102). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the left and right jump cursor of Ho with displaying the page number of Hay. Hay states the motivation for combining by stating consumers will require something unique to

change their reading habits and that existing e-books can be complicated to use (paragraph 0004).

9. Claims 31-41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ho in view of Microsoft PowerPoint (2000).

As to dependent claim 31, Ho teaches the method of claim 30. Ho does not teach viewing said contents of the one storage medium as a slide show. Microsoft PowerPoint teaches viewing said contents of the one storage medium as a slide show (Figures 2, 3, and 4). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the method of Ho with the presentation and editing features of Microsoft PowerPoint. The motivation for combining the two is the main function of Microsoft PowerPoint, which is the capability to create and display effective presentations with ease to use.

As to dependent claim 32, Ho teaches the method of claim 30. Ho does not teach selecting a folder to be previewed. Microsoft PowerPoint teaches selecting a folder to be previewed (Figure 2). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the method of Ho with the presentation and editing features of Microsoft PowerPoint. The motivation for combining is the same as stated in claim 31.

As to dependent claim 33, Ho teaches the method of claim 30. Ho does not teach copying said contents of the one storage medium into a writable medium, said writable medium

connected to said control device directly or via a network. Microsoft PowerPoint teaches copying said contents of one storage medium into a writable medium, said writable medium connected to said control device directly or via a network (Figures 15-17, “save as” and “print” functions). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the method of Ho with the presentation and editing features of Microsoft PowerPoint. The motivation for combining is the same as stated in claim 31.

As to dependent claim 34, Ho teaches the method of claim 30. Ho does not teach copying one of images, audio files, video files, and multimedia objects from the Internet. Microsoft PowerPoint teaches copying one of images, audio files, video files, and multimedia objects from the Internet (Figures 7 & 8). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the method of Ho with the presentation and editing features of Microsoft PowerPoint. The motivation for combining is the same as stated in claim 31.

As to dependent claim 35, Ho teaches the method of claim 30. Ho does not teach selecting a sound effect, a compact disc and an auto play interval. Microsoft PowerPoint teaches selecting a sound effect, a compact disc and an auto play interval (Figures 9-12A). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the method of Ho with the presentation and editing features of Microsoft PowerPoint. The motivation for combining is the same as stated in claim 31.

As to dependent claim 36, Ho teaches the method of claim 30. Ho does not teach applying visual affects to an image. Microsoft PowerPoint teaches applying visual affects to an image (Figure 11 & 12B). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the method of Ho with the presentation and editing features of Microsoft PowerPoint. The motivation for combining is the same as stated in claim 31.

As to dependent claim 37, Ho teaches the method of claim 30. Ho does not teach deleting, rotating, and editing an image on a page. Microsoft PowerPoint teaches deleting, rotating, and editing an image on a page (Figure 13 & 14). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the method of Ho with the presentation and editing features of Microsoft PowerPoint. The motivation for combining is the same as stated in claim 31.

As to dependent claim 38, Ho teaches the method of claim 30. Ho does not teach one of applying sound effects and applying music to one of an image and a page. Microsoft PowerPoint teaches applying sound effects and applying music to one of an image and a page (Figures 10 & 12A). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the method of Ho with the presentation and editing features of Microsoft PowerPoint. The motivation for combining is the same as stated in claim 31.

As to dependent claim 39, Ho teaches the method of claim 30. Ho also teaches a virtual book. Ho does not teach copying an entire virtual book to a writable medium, said writable

medium connected to said control device directly or via a network. Microsoft PowerPoint teaches copying data to a writable medium, said writable medium connected to said control device directly or via a network. Although Microsoft PowerPoint does not teach directly on a virtual book, it does teach on data being organized in a pleasing manner the same as the virtual book of Ho. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the method of Ho with the presentation and editing features of Microsoft PowerPoint. The motivation for combining is the same as stated in claim 31.

As to dependent claim 40, Ho teaches the method of claim 30. Ho does not teach wherein the steps of claim 30 comprise of one-button operations. Microsoft Windows teaches wherein the method of claim 30 as discussed above uses a one-button operation to view contents of one storage medium and copying contents from first storage medium to a second storage medium (Figure 18 reference characters 100 and 200). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the method of Ho with the presentation and editing features of Microsoft PowerPoint. The motivation for combining is the same as stated in claim 31.

As to dependent claim 41, Ho teaches the method of claim 30. Ho does not teach installing viewing software on the one storage medium from said control device. Microsoft PowerPoint teaches installing viewing software on the one or more storage medium from said control device. PowerPoint is the viewing software and is well known in the art that it can be purchased and installed onto a storage medium. It's also known in the art that this software can

be installed from the computer via the Internet. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the method of Ho with the presentation and editing features of Microsoft PowerPoint. The motivation for combining is the same as stated in claim 31.

10. Claims 42-52 and 58 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Joao (PG Pub No. US 2002/0120635 A1), hereinafter “Joao” in view of Ho.

As to independent claim 42, Joao teaches a system for displaying and editing and electronic book (paragraph 75) comprising a display screen (Fig. 2 reference character 10E, paragraph 100) a memory (Fig. 2 reference characters 10B and 10C, paragraph 99), a control device (Fig. 2 10A, paragraph 98) and a controller (Fig. 2 10D, paragraph 99). Joao further teaches accessing information relating to an electronic book from a connection to the Internet (page 1 paragraph [0015] and page 2 paragraph [0016]). However, Joao does not teach the controller configured to control a display of a page flipping through an electronic book, selecting a menu and items of the menu. Ho teaches using a controller to control a display on a display of a page flipping through an electronic book (column 4 lines 47-49, column 4 line 63 through column 5 line 4 → taught as using a mouse to control the flipping of pages within the electronic book) and selecting a menu for display and selecting an item displayed on the menu (column 24 lines 11-30). While, Ho or Joao does not teach the controller being physically separated from said memory and control device, it was well known that there are wireless mouse input devices.

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to have included a wireless mouse with the browsing of an electronic book to eliminate the tangling of wires, to increase the proximity of the user to a control device, and for personal aesthetic advantageous.

As to dependent claim 43, Joao teaches wherein said display screen comprises a computer screen or a TV screen (paragraph 13).

As to dependent claim 44, Joao teaches wherein said TV screen is any kind of display screen (paragraph 13).

As to dependent claim 45, Joao teaches wherein the controller comprises a keyboard (paragraph 99).

As to dependent claim 46, Ho teaches a controller comprising a bookmark button (Fig. 1B reference characters 131-134 and 111-114, column 8 lines 26-29).

As to dependent claim 47, Ho teaches wherein the buttons operate in concert with a displayed menu (column 24 lines 11-17).

As to dependent claim 48, Joao teaches wherein the controller initiates a direction of movement command (paragraph 129).

As to dependent claim 49, Ho teaches executing said command via a menu (column 24 lines 11-17).

As to dependent claim 50, Joao teaches wherein said memory and control device comprises a computer (paragraph 108).

As to dependent claim 51, Joao teaches wherein said memory and control device comprises a memory integrated with said computer (paragraph 108).

As to dependent claim 52, Joan teaches comprising a storage medium resident in said memory and control device (paragraph 108 “RAM”).

As to dependent claim 58, Joao teaches a controller. While Joao as modified by Ho does not explicitly teach deleting information from the memory device, it is well known in reasonable to one skilled in the art to delete information from a memory device such as a computer, to free up space on the computer or to get rid of unwanted information.

Allowable Subject Matter

11. Claims 16-18 and 20-28 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Response to Arguments

12. Paragraph 15 of the Official Action was an unintentional oversight and has been corrected in the above rejections of claims 31-41, and 53 and 54. Due to the confusion of the Office Action mailed 9/11/2006, a second Non-Final Action is presented.

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1 and 42 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection necessitated by the amendment.

Conclusion

13. The prior art made of record on Form PTO 892 and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Andrea N. Long whose telephone number is 571-270-1055. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon - Thurs 6:00 am to 3:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather Herndon can be reached on 571-272-4136. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Andrea Long
03/15/2007

William S. Bashore
WILLIAM BASHORE
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